

Dec. 10-635 ff. Main street, Louisville

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1847.

We understand there is a rumor in circulation, that the friends of the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, have declined presenting his name to the Legislature as a candidate for the office of United States Senator. We are authorized to state that the rumor is without any sort of foundation.

The GEORGETOWN HERALD comes to us this week enlarged, and very much improved in appearance. The "FRENCH" gentleman, at the helm of the Herald, is an exceedingly clever fellow. His partner WISE, is an old resident of Scott, and every body knows him, and most folks like him. This change in the size and appearance of the Herald, indicates a degree of prosperity in the department of finance, which will be gratifying to the friends of the Publishers. The Herald is really a good paper, and the citizens of Scott, cannot testify in a more becoming manner, their disposition to reward merit, than by extending to their village paper a hearty support.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CLAY, Jr., in a letter to the Editor of the Louisville Journal, dated CAMP MONTEREY, Dec. 4, 1846. "I observe that in your paper, you have contradicted the rumor of a collision between Major Generals Taylor and Butler. I am happy to have it in my power to confirm your statement. The report which has been widely spread in the newspapers, by letter writers and others, of a difficulty between those high officers on the field of battle of Monterey is utterly groundless and untrue. Such a report promulgated is not only injurious to Gen. Butler, but also to the public service, in which both he and Gen. Taylor are engaged. It gives me therefore extraordinary pleasure positively to contradict all such rumors and reports. None but the most amicable relations have existed between the officers mentioned, and so I am authorized and requested publicly to state."

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE PRESIDENT.—In reference to the return of Santa Anna, the Editor of the Washington Union of the 6th of July, made the following statement:

"We deem it our duty to state, in the most positive terms, that our Government has no sort of connexion with any scheme of Santa Anna for the revolution of Mexico, or for any sort of purpose. Some three months ago some adventurer was in Washington who wished to obtain their countenance and aid in some scheme or other connected with Santa Anna. They declined all sort of connexion, co-operation, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The Government of this country declines all such intrigues or bargains."

The President informs the people in his message that under a distinct understanding of professions by Santa Anna of "an entire change of policy," and with the belief that "the intestine divisions" which his return to Mexico would certainly produce, would lead to a favorable peace with this country, instructions were given to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May, "not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he offer to return." Now it is a little singular that the Union professing to speak for Mr. Polk, should declare so positively on the 6th of July, that the "adventurers" in Washington who wished to obtain "the countenance and aid" of the administration in some scheme or other in connection with Santa Anna, had been scouted by the President when the truth was, as is now stated by the President, that the overtures of those adventurers had so far succeeded as to secure an order for him to pass the blockading squadron on the 13th of May preceding! An occasional comparison of notes, would be profitable to both the Union and Executive, if indeed they desire to be at all consistent in their statements.

Was not Mr. Polk, in suspending the U. States blockade so as to give to Mexico the services of her ablest general, guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy? If he was, why should he not be hung for treason?

This matter is placed in a strong and just light by the Philadelphia United States Gazette:

"We admit that aiding and comforting the enemy is treason, and we have nothing to say against the 'cord and the hangman' for traitors. They are not of our prescription. They are recommended by the Polk press, and, therefore, we say nothing against them. 'To aid and comfort' the enemy, is to be guilty of treason. To be guilty of treason, is to incur the 'cord and the hangman's office.' These, we think, constitute a very pretty set of premises. Adopting them, we will proceed."

The Mexicans had become the enemies of the United States, and were in open field against our country. Battles had been fought and precious blood poured out on both sides. But the Mexicans constantly suffered defeat. They lacked a military leader, whom they loved and feared, and who understood their mode of warfare—a man who was banished from the country, like Demetrius from Athens, and like that Poliarctes, was recalled in the hour of danger. It was known that General Santa Anna was beloved by the army, and that he was seeking to get again at its head. War, distraction, and weakness, had rendered absolutely necessary to the "comfort and aid" of the troops, a General capable of commanding confidence and respect.

This great General, in attempting to slip into Mexico, and take command of the army, was taken prisoner, but by command of the President of the United States, he was released, and allowed to enter the enemy's country, and take command of the enemy's army. If that is not "aiding and comforting the enemy," we confess our ignorance of the meaning of the words. To aid and comfort the enemy, it is said, is treason.

We leave to the Polk press the business of settling the relations between treason and the cord, remarking only that we do not advance any such idea, but only show a fawning, dependent, corrupt press, to what all their miserable assertions lead; and that the noise which they prepare in the cord of Jack Ketch, may suit other necks than those which they threaten."

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—Col. T. F. Hunt, deputy quartermaster general, received yesterday, by express, \$503,000 in gold, which amount he deposited with the Canal & Banking Co., to the credit of Government.—N. O. Pic., Dec. 19.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1847.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. BOTTS informed the Senate of the organization of the House of Representatives; and the appointment by that body of a committee, (to act in conjunction with the Senate committee,) to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization of both houses of the General Assembly, and their readiness to receive such communications as he desired to make.

Mr. WM. K. WALL, Senator elect from the counties of Harrison and Bracken, appeared, presented his credentials, took the oath of office, administered by HENRY WINGATE, Esq., and took his seat.

Mr. BOYD moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the House committee, to wait on the Governor, which was adopted; whereupon the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. BOYD, RUSSELL and EVANS said committee.

Mr. BOYD reported from the joint committee to wait on the Governor, that they had discharged their duty, and that his Excellency would respond by message, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. KEY, a seat within the bar of the Senate was assigned to LEWIS COLLINS, reporter for the "Maysville Eagle."

Mr. MARSHALL presented the petition of the heirs of William Butler; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petition of ALEXANDER FRAZER, who stands indicted for murder, praying a change of venue—same reference.

Mr. HARRIS asked leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of the Commonwealth, as to the expediency of calling a convention—leave granted, and referred, to Messrs. HARRIS, HELM and CRENSHAW.

Mr. RICE asked leave to bring in a bill, allowing further time to the Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, to move into his district; referred to Messrs. RICE, HARRIS and SMITH.

Mr. CRENSHAW had leave to bring in a bill repealing all laws allowing the benefit of Clergy to slaves, mulattoes and free negroes; referred to Judiciary.

Mr. EVANS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Common School law; referred to committee on Education.

Mr. MARSHALL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of WM. STAGGS, sheriff of Green; referred to Messrs. MARSHALL, BRIEN and WILLIAMS.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be and they are hereby instructed, to take into consideration the propriety of changing the manner of inflicting capital punishment, from public to private, and report by bill or otherwise. Which was read, and adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the clergy of the town of Frankfort, be invited to open the Senate by prayer, each day during the present session. Adopted.

Mr. TODD had leave to bring in a bill extending the terms of the Fayette Circuit Court, and for other purposes; referred to Messrs. TODD, WALL and WILLIAMS.

Mr. BOYD had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Flemingsburg Fire Engine and Hose Company; referred to Messrs. BOYD, HARDIN and PATTERSON.

Mr. HELM offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the 2d Auditor be required to lay before the Senate as early as practicable, a list of lands, forfeited to the Commonwealth, and still remaining unsold. Adopted.

Mr. HELM had leave to bring in a bill concerning forfeited lands; referred to Messrs. HELM, HARRIS, CRENSHAW, WALL and HENDERSON.

Mr. JAMES had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Beverly McGay; referred to Messrs. JAMES, HARDIN and BRIEN.

Mr. HELM had leave to bring in a bill to subject the estates of decedents, to the payment of the costs of suits brought by administrators, &c.; referred to Messrs. HELM, SMITH and THURMAN.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the printing of the usual number of the standing rules of the Senate; adopted.

Mr. PEYTON had leave to bring in a bill to amend the law limiting certain actions; referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. EVANS had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Henry S. Mitchell, Justice of the Peace of Allen county; referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

The annual message of the Governor was laid before the Senate, and forthwith read by the clerk.

On motion, 4000 copies were ordered to be printed for the Senate.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as refers to the subject of Education, be referred to the Committee on Education, and that the committee be required to report upon it, by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable.

And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At ten o'clock the SPEAKER took the chair. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN. The journal of yesterday was read by the CLERK.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Louisville and Kentucky Mutual Insurance Company.

Leave was granted to Mr. WILLIAMS to bring in a bill to alter the law of 1833, restricting the importation of slaves. Referred to Messrs. WILLIAMS, COVINGTON and GLENN.

Mr. GRAVES obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. GRAVES, MERIWETHER and REED.

Mr. THOMPSON had leave to bring in a bill changing the time of holding the Jessamine courts. Referred to Messrs. THOMPSON, STEELE and REED.

Mr. GLENN offered the following:

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed to visit, and examine into the condition of Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum.

Being a joint resolution it lies upon the table for one day.

Mr. WORTHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act protecting the rights of married women. Referred to Messrs. WORTHAM, SMITH, HAGGARD and BROWN.

Mr. WALLER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the removal of the county seat of Mason county, to Maysville.

Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution, instructing our representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure an increase of pay to our brave soldiers in Mexico. On motion, the rule requiring the joint resolution to lie upon the table was suspended.

Mr. McHENRY remarked, that the present resolution was in the form of instructions. He wished it to be in the form of request; wherefore he would move as an amendment, that the resolution read requested, instead of instructed.

Mr. GLENN was opposed to the amendment.—

He was in favor of giving instructions. We had the same right to instruct our representatives in Congress, that our constituents had to instruct us. The vote upon the amendment being taken, it was rejected. The resolution of Mr. Wade was then adopted.

Mr. WADE also moved that the Governor be requested to transmit the resolution to the representatives in Congress.

Mr. HOBBS moved a resolution that the Speaker request the ministers of the gospel, to attend the House, and open the session each day with prayer; adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the descent of the property of married women acquired during coverture; referred to Messrs. ARMSTRONG, ENGLISH and MORTON.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a joint resolution providing that when the General Assembly adjourn, it adjourn on the 23d inst., sine die.

Mr. YOUNG obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws; referred to the standing committee not yet appointed.

Mr. PROCTOR obtained leave to bring in a bill changing the time of holding the terms of the Lewis County Court. Referred to Messrs. PROCTOR, WALLER and BOTTS.

Mr. D. IRVINE offered a resolution which was reported as follows:

Resolved, That all petitions for divorce or local matters be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions to report unfavorably, whenever the case involves matters of fact or law, which come within the cognizance of the courts. The resolution however, was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. W. S. BOTTS reported to the House, that the committee appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the House, had performed that duty, and that he would transmit a message at 11 o'clock.

Mr. WORTHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill relative to a turnpike in Grayson county; referred to Messrs. WORTHAM, ALEXANDER, BOYMAR and MOORE.

Mr. W. S. BOTTS obtained leave to bring in a bill abolishing benefit of clergy to slaves in criminal prosecutions; referred to Messrs. BOTTS, McHENRY and PAGE.

Mr. D. IRVINE again submitted his resolution referring all petitions for divorce to the committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed as a substitute, that such petitions be referred to the committee on Religion, with instructions.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to lay the substitute of Mr. ARMSTRONG on the table. The yeas and nays being called on this motion, resulted yeas 20, nays 79. So the substitute was not laid upon the table. The question on the adoption of the substitute of Mr. ARMSTRONG being taken; it was rejected. The question then being taken upon the resolution of Mr. IRVINE; it was adopted.

Petitions for divorce are therefore to be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice.

Mr. HANSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the terms of the Court of Appeals; referred to Messrs. HANSON, STEVENSON and —.

Mr. ARMSTRONG obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the town of Rollington, in Oldham county; referred to Messrs. ARMSTRONG, McHENRY and HOBBS.

Mr. STEVENSON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of the Licking Valley and Lexington Turnpike; referred to Messrs. STEVENSON, McARTHUR and —.

Mr. HORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the trade on sugar barrels; referred to Messrs. YOUNG, MUNFORD and HORD.

Mr. OWENS obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish the town of Lairsville; referred to Messrs. OWENS, HAGGARD and BELL.

Mr. PHILLIPS had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Nancy Cox; referred to Messrs. PHILLIPS, BUSH and PROCTOR.

Mr. WHEELER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the road laws in Pendleton county; referred to Messrs. WHEELER, DESHA and IRELAND.

Mr. CROCKETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of incorporation of Granville. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. WALLER had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the town of East Maysville. Referred to Messrs. WALLER, BOTTS and PROCTOR.

Mr. PROCTOR had leave to bring in a bill to alter the manner of mustering in Lewis County.

Mr. HAGGARD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Burkesville. Referred to Messrs. HAGGARD, OWENS and WILLIAMS.

Mr. SALTER obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the depositions of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum to be read as evidence in the courts. Referred to Messrs. SALTER, PAGE and PEARL.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Kinkead, now laid before the House a message in writing from the Governor. The message was read by the Clerk.

On motion it was ordered, that 5000 copies of the message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. D. IRVINE obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the name of Stephen A. Red. Referred to Messrs. IRVINE, WHITE and PEARL.

Mr. J. ELLIOTT obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the time of holding court in Morgan county. Referred to Messrs. HAGER, DESHA and HAGGARD.

Mr. COVINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for changing the terms of the Warren court. Referred to Messrs. COVINGTON, MAUSFIELD and HAY.

Mr. PEARL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the salaries of Circuit Judges and other officers. Referred to Messrs. PEARL, WORTHAM and —.

Mr. WRIGHT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the town of Hickman; referred to Messrs. WRIGHT, CROCKETT and MAYHALL.

Mr. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the names of Sylvester and Rebecca Patter; referred to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BOTTS and PROCTOR.

Mr. PROCTOR obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Charles Gaines, sheriff of Lewis county; referred to Messrs. PROCTOR, EVANS and CRAWFORD.

Mr. PEARL obtained leave to bring in a bill relative to the payment of tolls by citizens of Laurel and Rockcastle counties, on the Wilderness road, when conveying produce from the mountain districts; referred to Messrs. PEARL, SALTER and IRVINE.

Mr. STEELE had leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws in respect to deeds of trust and mortgages; referred to Messrs. STEELE, PAGE, McHENRY, REED and MERIWETHER.

Mr. IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the clerk of Grant county; referred to Messrs. IRELAND, DESHA and DURBIN.

Mr. BUSH had leave to bring in a bill to change the mode of taking acknowledgments of deeds; referred to Messrs. BUSH, HANSON, PAGE and IRVINE.

Mr. WADE had leave to bring in a bill for changing the name of Eliza Somers; referred to Messrs. WADE, MERIWETHER and JOHNSTON.

Mr. CROCKETT obtained leave to bring in a bill, amending the act relative to the administration and distribution of estates.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave to bring in a bill to

regulate the elections throughout the Commonwealth; referred to Messrs. SMITH, BOYMAR and MAYHALL.

Mr. WHITE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the weighing of salt, at the Goose creek works; referred to Messrs. WHITE, COBB and PEARL.

Mr. OGLESBY obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the name of Jonas P. Colkins; referred to Messrs. OGLESBY, HAGGARD and WRIGHT.

Mr. COVINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Henry D. Mitchell and others; referred to Messrs. COVINGTON, MAUSFIELD and HAY.

Mr. COBB obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws; referred to Messrs. COBB, WHITE and PEARL.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For the Commonwealth.

I perceive from the report of the proceedings of the Senate of Thursday last, that the newly elected Senators were sworn into office by a Circuit Judge. It may not be regarded as a matter of much importance by whom an oath is administered; but I submit the question to the legal profession, whether the Constitution authorizes a member of the General Assembly to be sworn by any person except he be a Justice of the Peace! ARTICLE 6, SEC. 1, of the Constitution, prescribes the form of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly, SEC. 3, of the Schedule, is in these words: "The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct." If the Legislature has otherwise directed, it has escaped my researches. If I am right, it follows as a consequence, that the newly elected Senators are holding their seats, without having had the oath of office administered to them in the mode which the Constitution directs. These suggestions are made for the purpose of eliciting enquiry into the subject.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

To the Members of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Uniformity of decision, in the administration of the criminal code of any country, is necessary, to the ends of justice, and to the efficiency of the law. When obscurity exists in any of its provisions, or doubts arise as to the proper construction of any of its parts, legislative action is imperiously required, to free it from these objections, and render it perfectly plain and intelligible. In no country is this more important than in our own State, where the criminal code is administered by the Circuit Judges, whose decisions on this branch of the law, are final; and where uniformity is not to be expected, unless this code be distinguished for its plainness and simplicity. These remarks have been elicited in consequence of a diversity of opinion in the judiciary, in relation to the law, of the benefit of clergy, as applicable to slaves; and on some other questions growing out of the administration of our penal laws.

The benefit of clergy in its origin, consisted in the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal prosecution before the secular judge, in a few specified cases, and derived its name from the circumstance that it was confined exclusively to the clergy. The law on this subject underwent various mutations, until it became finally a commutation of the punishment of death, in some capital cases, for one of a more lenient character, applicable alike to every offender.

It is a rule of the common law, that in all capital felonies, whether new created, or by common law, the offender has a right to the benefit of clergy unless it be taken away by express words of an act of parliament. Whenever, therefore, the law making power did not intend this privilege to be allowed in any particular case, the offence was declared by law to be punishable with death, without the benefit of clergy. Unless these latter words were inserted, although death was denounced against the offender, he had a right under the above principle of law, to the benefit of clergy. This was the law of Kentucky until the year 1793. In that year the Legislature having established a Penitentiary, abolished the law allowing the benefit of clergy, and provided that every person convicted of any felony then deemed clergyable, should be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary house not less than six months, nor more than two years. But slaves were expressly excluded from the provisions of that act.

During the same session of the Legislature, an act was passed to reduce into one, the several acts respecting slaves, mulattoes, &c., which contains this provision. "When any negro, mulatto, or Indian whatsoever, shall be convicted of any offence within the benefit of clergy, judgment of death shall not be given against him or her upon such conviction, but he or she shall be burnt in the hand, by the jailer in open court, and suffer such other corporal punishment as the court may think fit to inflict." This act was passed a few days before the one first mentioned, and this section of it, so far as it applies to slaves, has never been repealed, unless that effect can be given to an act, which expressly excludes slaves from its provisions, and directs that in clergyable offences, the person convicted shall be punished by confinement in the jail and penitentiary, for a certain period, which can have no application to slaves whatever.

The inquiry naturally arises, what offences were deemed clergyable when this law was enacted? By an act of the Virginia Legislature then in force, the benefit of clergy was taken away, in murder, burglary, arson, robbery and other offences therein enumerated, and various acts of parliament then in force, had taken it away in other instances, so that there were but a few cases then clergyable to which the law applied, or about which any question can at this time arise.

Since that period, the Legislature has passed laws to punish slaves capitally without any reference to the benefit of clergy, and this has given rise to the inquiry, whether the benefit of clergy is or not allowable to slaves as the law now stands.

It is evident, that so far as slaves are concerned, this law has never been abolished, and is still in force. The Legislature, it is true, has passed laws denouncing the penalty of death in certain cases, without any reference to this law. It is a privilege however, which applies only in capital cases;

so that the fact, that the Legislature has declared that the crime shall be punished with death, omitting to say without the benefit of clergy, cannot be deemed a repeal by implication of the law which allows his claim to dispensation from capital punishment. The common law principle before adverted to, which is still in force in this State, secures the benefit of clergy in every case where it is not expressly taken away. This common law principle has been recognized and adopted by a Virginia statute in force in this State, substantially in the following terms. It, (the benefit of clergy,) shall be allowed in all offences, whether the same be newly created by any act of the General Assembly, or exist under the common law, unless it be taken away by the express words of some act of Assembly.

Some legislation on this subject is therefore called for. This law should be expressly abolished, or declared to be in force still, with a specification of the cases in which it should not be allowed. If it be entirely taken away in all cases, it may be necessary to change the punishment affixed to some crimes when committed by slaves. Voluntary manslaughter by a slave is punishable with death, without any distinction as to the color or condition of the person, upon whom the homicide has been committed. If two slaves quarrel, and a fight ensues between them, in the course of which one of them is killed, this is voluntary manslaughter; and the survivor has to suffer death, although the slave that was killed, may have provoked the fight, forced it upon his antagonist, and been in the wrong throughout the whole transaction. Now this punishment is evidently disproportioned to the nature of the offence. This, however, is one only, out of several cases of a similar character; and this one has been stated with a view merely, to call your attention to the laws generally providing for the punishment of slaves.

Another difficulty has arisen under our laws, punishing slaves, which ought to be obviated by legislative action. Burglary when perpetrated by a slave, is a capital offence. It is a crime not clergyable. It consists in the act of breaking into houses of a certain description, in the night, with the intent to commit a felony. At the time the law was passed making burglary when committed by a slave, a capital offence, stealing by a slave was a felony. Breaking into a house therefore in the night, with an intention to steal, amounted to burglary. Since that time stealing by a slave, has by the Legislature, been declared to be a misdemeanor, and not a felony. Hence arises the question, whether a slave is guilty of burglary, by breaking into a house in the night with an intention to steal. By one judge it has been decided, that whatever amounted to the offence of burglary, at the time the law was passed, making it a capital felony as to slaves, should be regarded still, as constituting the offence; it being the object of the Legislature to punish the act that then constituted that crime. By another, it has been decided, that unless the act amounts to burglary at the time it is committed, the punishment of death cannot be inflicted. That the intent to commit a felony, is the very substance of this offence, and as stealing is only a misdemeanor, and not a felony, if the slave had no other object in entering the house than to steal, he is not guilty of burglary.

Were the Legislature composed of lawyers alone, it would have been unnecessary to have done more on the present occasion, than to have suggested the questions, about which different opinions now prevail. But a large majority of the Legislature being constituted of members not belonging to the legal profession, I have deemed it best to give a short and plain statement of the nature of these questions, how they originate, and the contradictory and opposing opinions to which they have given rise; and submit it to the wisdom of your body to devise a remedy for these defects in the execution of the criminal laws of our State.

December 28th, 1846.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

THE LATE BREVET MAJOR PHILIP NORDBOURNE BARBOUR, CAPTAIN IN THE 3D REGIMENT U. STATES INFANTRY.

In the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, occasion has been furnished for the display of those high qualities of heroic patriotism, which never fail to distinguish a free people in trying emergencies. The fame of ZACHARY TAYLOR, as one of the greatest Generals whose military genius and deeds have shed unfading lustre upon the arms of his country, is already established; and history has also taken into her charge, the honorable preservation of the names of many other sons of the Republic who have signalized their devotion to their country on the memorable fields of Palo Alto, Rosaca de la Palma and Monterey. And among them all, none have asserted more irresistible claims to the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen—none have won title to more just and enduring fame—than the subject of this brief sketch.

PHILIP NORDBOURNE BARBOUR was born in the town of Henderson, Kentucky, on the 14th day of April, 1813, of a parentage distinguished in the military service of the country. His father, Col. PHILIP BARBOUR, commanded a regiment of volunteers in the last War with Great Britain, under Gov. SHELBY, and was in the glorious battle of the Thames, fought and won under the orders of Gen. HARRISON. His mother was the daughter of Gen. SAMUEL HOPKINS, an officer in the regular service during the Revolutionary War, who commanded an expedition of Kentucky Militia against the Indians in the North West in the War of 1812, and was tendered the commission of brigadier general by PRESIDENT MADISON.

The subject of this notice, received his early education in his native town. The characteristics of his mind, displayed even in his school-boy days, were those of steadiness, patience and perseverance; and his great application always secured him a high standing in his class. The amiability of his bearing, made him a general favorite with his young companions; for he possessed from his infancy that sweetness of disposition and benevolence of feeling, for which, in after life, he was so remarkable. Yet these traits were mingled with great decision and firmness. Some portion of his juvenile years, was

spent with his excellent aunt, Mrs. Sarah P. Bibb, from whom the facts of his early life, here noted, are derived. And here we cannot forbear copying, as appropriate to this sketch, a touching paragraph of a letter from this estimable lady to a distinguished officer of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, and a dear friend of her departed relative:

"Major Barbour," she says, "was my beloved nephew. He lived with me when a boy. When I say he combined more rare excellencies of character than any one I have ever known, I am not influenced by blind partiality, but am only paying a merited tribute to the dead. It may be emphatically said of him, the first pang he ever occasioned his friends, was his untimely death. But his sun has gone down while it was yet day; and although it set in blood, has left a glorious track behind. But so overwhelming is the affliction of his friends, they as yet can derive no consolation from considerations connected with his fame as a soldier."

The promise of future distinction, which he gave in early life, has been more than realized.

In the year 1828, he proceeded to Washington, and, under the care and direction of the Hon. Mark Alexander, a member of Congress from Virginia, was placed in a military school at Georgetown, D. C. From thence, he was appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1829. All accounts of him, while at these schools, confirmed the high expectations founded on his early promise. He graduated with credit, in June, 1831, and was thereupon commissioned a Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Infantry. Before joining his regiment, he visited his family and friends in Kentucky, who felt themselves fully compensated for his absence of more than five years, by finding in him all their most ardent wishes could desire.

While a 2d Lieutenant, he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, a distinction of itself, proving that the soldierly merit of its recipient was justly appreciated in higher quarters.

In 1840, his regiment was ordered to Florida; and for meritorious services in the field, in that difficult and protracted war with savages, he was breveted a Captain.

From the time he joined his regiment in the autumn of 1834, he never deemed that he could, with propriety, ask leave of absence, until ordered to Jefferson Barracks, in 1843, when, after a separation of nine years, he was once more, and for the last time, among his family and friends. It was during this visit that he united in wedlock with his cousin, Miss Martha Isabella Hopkins. From this period, he remained in the constant and unremitting service of his country.

In 1845, his regiment was ordered to Texas. In the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Capt. BARBOUR exhibited his accustomed gallantry. In the latter action, he was so fortunate as to meet and successfully repel a large body of Mexican Lancers with a small party of his brave soldiers. This exploit, which deserved and received high commendation, was of inestimable importance at the moment of its achievement; and it was for this that the Executive of his great country breveted him a Major.

We must now present the last scene of his brief, but eventful and brilliant career. In the bloody streets of Monterey, on the 21st of September, 1846—

"Must flame and smoke,
And shout and groan, and sabre stroke,
And death-shouts follow thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain cloud!"

was heard the trumpet voice of BARBOUR, as brandishing his own bright blade in the van, he cheered on his brave comrades. At the very moment when his sword was thus flashing, like circlets of terrific flame over his head, and his trumpet tones were inspiring his gallant band, this noble son of Kentucky chivalry received a ball, discharged from a house-top, which, entering his shoulder, passed out at his left breast. He fell instantly dead, thus yielding up his great soul on the field of battle in the face of the foe. Never hero terminated a career more heroically; and while true heroism and true merit shall be appreciated and applauded on earth, the name of BARBOUR will be celebrated in story, and song, and history, and his admiring and grateful countrymen will listen with tears of joy and exultation.

The distinguished merit of MAJOR BARBOUR requires an appropriate acknowledgment from the government of his native State. It cannot be, that while Maryland shows just and appropriate honors to the memory of her Ringgold; Kentucky, gallant, chivalrous, high-souled Kentucky, can forget what she owes to the memory of her no less meritorious BARBOUR.

Let public honors then be decreed to the worthy dead, where deeds have added fresh glory to the renown of the State and Nation. Let the Legislature of Kentucky bring home the remains of MAJOR BARBOUR and mingle his sacred dust with that of his native soil. If his family desire the precious dust of the departed hero and patriot, be it so; but the State should tender a public burial in the magnificent cemetery at the seat of government; and, wherever be his last sacred resting place, let the State build a monument to his memory. Let a sword be voted to his representative; and let unanimous resolutions of the Legislature testify the public sense of the extraordinary merits of PHILIP NORMAN BARBOUR. It is by such manifestations, that States grow great and exhibit true greatness and true soul. Let the action of the Legislature apostrophize the gallant BARBOUR as the noble Bard of our land, before quoted, addressed the departed spirit of the high-souled Marco Bozzaris:

"With the storied brave
Greece nurtured in her glory's time—
Best thee, there is no prouder grave
Even in her own proud clime.
We tell thy fate without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's son and Fame's;
One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die."
ISAAC SHELBY.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—The steamboat South America, which arrived yesterday from St. Louis, brought down Maj. Burbridge, Capt. Pope, and Lieut. Jones, Ewell, Claiborne and Hawkins—all of the rifle regiment, and Dr. Hammond of the army.

N. O. Pic., Dec. 19.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is quite the champion of the ring editorial. He hits harder and faster than any man who writes for the press.—16.

From the Louisville Morning Courier.

MONTEREY, Dec. 1, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—The war between the Kentuckians and Mexicans, as it is familiarly termed, has created no little excitement, both in town and in camp. It is thought that not less than forty Mexicans have been killed within the last five days, fifteen of whom, it is said, were killed in one day, and within the scope of one mile. From this, you will see that the boys are determined to have and to take revenge for the assassination of their comrades.—When it is known that no Mexican since the commencement of the war, has been punished for outrages committed on the persons and property of American soldiers, and they have been numerous, many persons will look at the course pursued by the Louisville Legion in a light far from commendation, and whilst regretting the circumstances which have led to it, they will ask you the question—"Shall we rest quietly in our tents whilst the enemy is lying in ambush, and murdering our comrades as they pass the roads?" Ever since the occupation of Matamoros, by our troops, the Mexicans have been cutting off our men, whenever they could be found in convenient places for the job, and the complaint has been invariably returned, generally two for one, and this, too, in many cases, without regard to the Scriptures giving out, that it is, "better to let ninety-nine guilty go, than punish one innocent man." The first of these difficulties, in different places, find their origin in the Mexican disposition to rob, to accomplish which they will murder an American, if it be only to get possession of the clothes upon his body. Retaliation is sure to follow, and in many cases the innocent are sufferers for the crimes committed by their guilty countrymen. This is a state of society deeply to be regretted, and no man in and out of Mexico would feel more pleasure in recording a termination of such proceedings; but I candidly believe that they will continue to exist, as long as the difficulties between the two countries remain in the present unsettled state.

Yesterday, Mr. Armstrong had a hearing before Col. Smith. This man, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, is accused of the murder of a young Tennesseean, in his hotel. If he is guilty, as all his comrades allege, he should suffer the severest punishment, for a more unprovoked murder I never heard of; but as he is not attached to the army, it cannot be inflicted here, and I suppose he will suffer that worse than death that Juliet speaks of—banishment—not to New South Wales, but to New Orleans, the Botany Bay of the commanders in Mexico, at which place, I presume he will be released. The civil authorities of Mexico refuse to take cognizance of any offence committed by our men. The military law here seems to think it has no jurisdiction over Americans out of the army, and I suppose Louisiana will not feel disposed to trouble herself with the offences committed out of the State.

The trial of the alcalde's son, and others, engaged in tampering with our men, is set for to-morrow. I should not exactly say trial, for it will be more in the shape of a court of inquiry at first. I saw this young Alcalde this morning in prison. He is a young and very interesting man, and was weighed down to the ground with iron, not that they fear his escape, but to deter others from following in his footsteps. At first it was thought that but few men were engaged in the business, but it is now clearly ascertained that many of the principal men in the place have had a finger in the pie, and since the first arrest many of the first families of Monterey have left, and the population of the place has decreased in that time nearly 1000. The 7th regiment has lost many men by desertion, and I have since ascertained that the number I spoke of before, forty, as having deserted, may be safely trebled, and all since the 25th Sept. The regulars have invariably gone to the enemy, but what few of the volunteers that have left us *sans ceremonie*, have made tracks for a Christmas dinner in the white settlements. The friends of those arrested—particularly of the Alcalde—fear the worst, and if they were hung in the Plaza, as Taylor threatened, they would not be much surprised.

A train of wagons loaded with provisions started yesterday for Saltillo, escorted by a company of infantry. Our dates from Gen. Worth are as late as the 27th. Every thing is reported quiet, and the command well satisfied with their location. Nothing from Gen. Wool since my last, and I am unable to say whether he has yet left Mouclouva for Paris. If he has not he will certainly do it when he gets short of provisions and forage.

It was generally believed, yesterday, that a movement would be made in less than ten days, originating no doubt from an order for all the infantry to sell their horses, and the small number of men who were permitted to leave camp. You may not understand what the infantry have to do with horses. On the march from Camargo here, of those who have come up since Gen. Taylor did, many of the volunteers not caring to bring their feet in contact with the rocky road, supplied them with horses, varying in prices from three to fifteen dollars, and they have retained them ever since, to ride to town and to hire to others for a like purpose. They have been offering them for sale at every door in Monterey since yesterday morning, alleging that a movement of the army demanded it, as they could not be taken along. But it is known generally at this hour, that when Capt. Rhine offered the services of his company of Rangers to General Taylor, they were declined on the ground that no movement would be made until ordered from Washington, which the General said might not reach him until after the sitting of Congress, so you can judge what chance there is of an early move.

The weather is lovely at this time, and forcibly reminds one of the spring-time of year. It is a great climate, and blossoms, half grown, and ripe fruit can be found on the same tree.

The mail leaves here for Camargo once a week, Tuesday, and that is the great day for mailing letters for different parts of the United States.

CHAPARRAL.

MEXICO—PEACE OR WAR.

The New York Tribune says:—Private advices from the most reliable sources in Washington, assure us that the Executive now meditates the appointment of a High Commission to proceed to Mexico and make one commanding effort to close the war with that country either by negotiation or by the sword. The Commissioners, as at present in contemplation, are Senator Thomas H. Benton, (who is to be invested with the chief command of our Military and Naval forces under the title of Lieutenant General), Senator John J. Crittenden, of Ky. (Whig) and Governor Silas Wright of our State. They are to be clothed with almost unlimited powers to prosecute the war in such a manner as to them shall seem most expedient, and to terminate it whenever terms shall be proffered by Mexico which they may deem admissible.

LETTERS TO THE ARMY.—In the House of Representatives on the 22d, Mr. MARTIN of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which, we regret to say, was not received:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That hereafter all letters and newspapers directed to the officers and soldiers engaged in the Mexican War, beyond the limits of the United States, shall be received by them free of postage."

This proposition, we believe originated with the Frankfort Commonwealth, which paper also sugges-

ted that the soldiers should be supplied with stationery at Government expense. Many of the poor soldiers, who receive but \$7 a month pay, have to pay ten cents to the sutlers for a sheet of paper on which to write letters home to their mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends. Such a burthen imposed by circumstances on those who peril their lives for the country, is creditable to the government. The stationery and postage of the army ought to be paid by the government. There is much more sense, more justice and more utility in this, than in conferring the franking privilege, at the expense of the people, on many who now enjoy it.

Cin. Atlas.

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writes under date of the 25th instant:

The town is full of rumors, speculations, and what not, relative to the "affair of honor" which was to have, may, might, could, would, should, or should not have come off between Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, "for words spoken in debate."

A thousand idle and curious rumors are afloat in regard to the matter. The facts, as I gather them, are these:

Mr. Bayly having, in a fit of passion in debate, pronounced Mr. Davis a liar, or declared that what he had said was a lie, and owing to the fact that amid the confusion, the words which he did utter were not understood alike by all who were "listening in the House, Mr. Davis sent a message to Mr. Bayly, by the hand of Senator Barrow, demanding an explanation as to what he meant by the words he had used. Some friends of Mr. Bayly, learning what was in the wind, as they boarded in the same house with him, informed the proper authorities against the parties, who forthwith set about arresting them. Mr. Bayly was arrested and put under bonds for some \$5,000, as it is understood. But Mr. Davis would not be arrested, and left the District forthwith. It is generally understood that he is in Baltimore, ready to receive a proper explanation or to maintain his honor without an explanation or an apology for the affront which he conceives has been paid to him, as the other party may see fit to determine.

There is a nice question of honor involved in this matter of being kept from the "field" by bonds! A man is ready to peril his life, to shoot down his opponent, or he shot at, for his honor, but if he is under bonds for \$5,000, he lets his honor remain unfought for, rather than forfeit those bonds!

Seriously, it is to be hoped there will be no fight. Both gentlemen are presumed to be brave and spirited. They have friends who should see that just and proper explanations are made, and the gentlemen should not resort to the barbarous practice of shooting each other. The quarrel was an instantaneous matter, altogether unpremeditated, and not of sufficient importance to warrant a resort to duels! It should be made up. Mr. Bayly's friends are understood to be Mr. Burry, of South Carolina, and Mr. Seddon, of Virginia. Mr. Calhoun was for some time with Mr. Bayly to day, at the boarding-house of the latter, and will no doubt do what he can to bring about a reconciliation.

The editor of the Patriot says: "A letter published in the Philadelphia papers, dated Washington, Dec. 24, P. M., says 'the matter has been settled.' We hope this is true, but we doubt it, as we hear that two of the parties are in Baltimore at this time, for whom the police are on the look-out."

JUVENILE HEROES.

"The child is father to the man,"—WORDSWORTH.

The other evening about sundown, while passing through one of the streets in the vicinity of St. Mary's market, we were attracted by a number of boys engaged in a mock martial combat. In a large vacant lot a fortification had been raised, (probably for some building purpose,) which commanded four sides, and indeed was nearly as large as some of the bona fide Mexican forts that we have seen. The lads numbered about thirty, and not one of them could be more than twelve years of age. A few having divided themselves into two parties, Americans and Mexicans, they proceeded to mortal combat; but just as they were on the eve of commencing a dispute arose as to the division of their forces. Very few of the boys seemed disposed to play the part of the Mexican soldier; but a black-haired dark-eyed lad, who was called Gen. Ampudia, desired to hold a conference with General Taylor. Hereupon, a little scrubby, yellow faced young fellow advanced with a small white rag hung on a piece of stick. Gen. Taylor, who was rather a short-legged corpulent young gentleman, aged ten years, bowed very slightly, and said, "Happy to see you Ampudia, sir—happy to see him, sir. Let him come to my quarters, sir, and I'll talk with him."

Presently Ampudia was seen coming towards "Young Rough and Ready," attended by his suit and army, in all consisting of nine boys, armed with lathis and sharp sticks. The two Generals had a war talk, at the conclusion of which Young Zack was heard to say, "Well, sir, you may have all of my men who are willing to go with you, and as many more as you can get; and I'll fight you then sir."

Here there was a prospect of the play being broken up, but at last they agreed that the Mexican boys should out number the Americans; and in due time the battle begun. The Mexicans entrenched themselves within the fort, and the Americans occupied the open space on the outside. All three battles—Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, and Monterey—were fought at one and the same time. Now a stick would be poked over the parapets of the miniature fort—some young rascal would cry "boom!" and then small clouds of earth would be thrown amongst the Americans, who were armed with two or three sixpenny sky-rockets, by way of artillery.

"Captain May," said the General, "I want you to take that battery."

Just as the gallant young Captain was about to execute this order, a comrade, was about to apply a lighted segar to the end of a rocket shouted, "Hold on Charley, till I draw their fire!"

"Bang!" went the rocket, and loud huzzas were heard along the American lines. Then a general rush was made into the fort—the Mexicans fell, helter-skelter, and Ampudia surrendered himself and his forces into the hands of "Young Rough and Ready."

The battle would have been continued to Saltillo, or San Luis Potosi; but Gen. Taylor very wisely told his troops "that they had no more rockets; they were tired; he knew that they were hungry, and had to learn their lessons for school the next day."

"Besides," added he, a little chagrined, apparently, "Father only gave me leave to come this far; but when he hears I said my task so well to-day, I think he'll let me come to-morrow, when I shall have more rockets and more sticks, and then we'll play Saltillo!"

Who will not say with Wordsworth,

The child is father to the man!"

Delta.

PATRIOTIC.—The Legislature of Virginia now in session, passed a bill through both houses, without a single dissenting voice, appropriating ten thousand Dollars from the treasury of the State for the support and equipment of Volunteers for Mexico, now organizing in the city of Richmond.

✂ We send the Daily Commonwealth in lieu of the weekly to our subscribers in town, for which we shall charge them 50 cents in addition to the subscription of the weekly. Such as do not desire the Daily will please notify us.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

DEED.

In this town, on Friday morning, the 1st inst., George C. Carter, aged 25 years, and 9 months, son of John W. and Annarilla A. Prout.

Communicated.

Departed this life on the 26th day of December, 1846, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, Mrs. ANNE A. PORTER, wife of John Porter, Esq. Her age was 22 years and eight months. Mrs. Porter was the daughter of Clarke McCreary, Esq., of Mercer county, who died some years since; and she was reared and educated mainly in that county. The deceased was remarkable for her amiable qualities, and very interesting disposition, and was universally considered (where she was known) to possess the finest qualities of head and heart. She bestowed her young affections on one who was truly worthy of them. They were two kindred spirits united for life; but death has separated them, so far as this life is concerned. Thus perisheth our young men in this life. The worthy, the youthful, the good, are often taken suddenly from this earthly theatre, to a home in heaven, congenial with the pure attributes of their nature. The span of life is often shortened with those whose very existence or momentary human nature. Mrs. Porter has left an infant child. May she imitate her mother in virtue and purity—may her career be as bright, and her life more extended.

WOODFORD.

New Arrival of Law Books.

W. M. TODD,

Has just received the following valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell at the lowest Western prices: Bacon's Abridgement by Howell, 10 volumes; East's Reports, 10 vols., in 8, new edition; Daniel's Chancery Practice, new American edition by J. C. Perkins, 3 volumes; Hilliard on Real Property, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Phillips on Evidence by Cowen & Hill, enlarged, 4 volumes; Walker's American Law, 2d edition; F. S. Digest by Daniel & Perkins, 3 volumes; Hulse's Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence; Archbold's Criminal Pleading; Starkie Evidence, 2 volumes; Wheeler's American Chancery Digest; Digest New Reports, 4 volumes; Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes; Chitty on Pleas, 2 volumes; Chitty on Contracts; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 volumes; Crawford on Evidence, 2 volumes; Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 volumes, new edition; Story's Equity Pleading; Story on Agency; Story on Bailments; Story on Bills; Story on Contracts; Story on Promissory Notes; Story on Partnership; United States Statutes at large, 5 volumes, by Peters; Johnson on Wills, 2 volumes, new work; Gray on Husband and Wife; Stephen on Pleading; Milford's Pleading; Starkie on Evidence, 2 volumes; Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 volumes; Parker on Obligations, 2 volumes; Howard's Maritime Law, 4 volumes, 4 volumes; Williams on Executors, 2 volumes; Thomas' Code, 3 volumes; Vattel's Law of Nations; Adams on Eminent Domain; Balentine on Limitations; Jones on Bailments, &c. &c. Also, a few copies of the Statute Laws of Kentucky, in 3 vols., and a complete set of Kentucky Reports (except A. K. Marshall, 3 volumes, and 1 volume of Little), which he will sell on the best terms for cash.

Any Law Books not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at short notice and at low prices. Jan. 1, 1847.

Private Boarding House.

THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional new rooms, gives him some 16 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year.

He pledges himself to keep a good Table, &c., as the market will afford. The charges are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town.

Frankfort, January 2, 1847.

THE SIXTH SESSION
OF Miss H. M. Brown's School,
Commenced on Monday, December the 21st, 1846.
TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12 00
Continued in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00
French or Latin, 8 00
No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly.
Dec. 22, 1846—725-17

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING THE office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HEERDON.

This work will be ready for delivery about the tenth of January, 1847.

December 12, 1846—741-17.

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

TODD & CRITTENDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, near the Steamboat Landing, Frankfort, Ky.

January 1, 1847.

CHEESE.—A superior lot of PINE APPLE CHEESE, just received and for sale by

December 29, 1846—by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

SPERM CANDLES.—20 boxes New Bedford SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale by

December 29, 1846—by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BLACK TEA.—A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by

December 29, 1846—by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

PIATT & Bucklin,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
(Opposite A. Goady & Co's Auction Rooms.)

South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE now in Store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, and they are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times, at lowest market rates for cash.

100 cases Men's Coarse Boots, (some extra size); 50 cases Men's and Youth's Boots; 45 cases Men's Kip and Calf; 45 cases Men's Kip Water Proof Boots; 50 cases Men's Coarse Boots; 50 cases Kip and Calf; 50 Women's Boots, &c.,—just received.

Louisville, Dec. 29, 1846—742-21x4d

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fashionable Tailoring.

WILLIAM BRIDGES,

GRATEFUL for the patronage that has hitherto been extended to him, informs his friends and customers, that he is still prepared to make, cut and fit all kinds of gentlemen's wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles. He employs none but the best workmen, and is confident of pleasing all who may patronize him. His terms, too, are very moderate.

His establishment is in SWIGERT'S ROW, between the Stores of Parker & Stout and J. S. Withrow & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1847.

Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas.

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned, having purchased of N. G. Carrion, Esq., the entire establishment, embracing the Atlas Newspaper, Job Office, &c., will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the Atlas. The editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS B. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal at the Capital of Kentucky. The departments of Commerce, News, Literature, City Items, &c., will be faithfully attended to by a strong corps of Regular Assistant Editors; while also, in all departments of the paper, the editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter.

The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG—thoroughly WHIG. It will be every thing for the Whig cause, nothing for Men. It will sacrifice no principle of the Whig party, no expediency, for any considerations of present or remote interest. Taking it for granted that the nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency will be worthy the support of the Whigs of the Nation, the Atlas will give a free, fervent and enthusiastic support.

The Commercial Department of the Atlas will be under the direction of Mr. A. P. A. HODDY, of the Merchants' Exchange, and will, we hope, offer peculiar claims to the patronage of business men of every practical pursuit of life—Farmers, Traders, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., &c. It will present daily reports of the Cincinnati Market—sales and prices; a weekly review of the Market; the imports and exports by river, canal, and railroad, with a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also all other matters connected with the commerce and trade of our city. Notices of Domestic and Foreign Markets of latest date will regularly be given, with statistical and such other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial paper.

Identifying our entire interests with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas, Advertisements, all sorts of Job Work, &c., &c. All the proprietors of the Atlas being Natives of the West, we feel confident that we understand, and can in some measure promote, the vast interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

But knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we refer to it, being perfectly satisfied that it shall be approved or rejected according to its merits or demerits. The Atlas is published on a Double Sheet Royal Sheet, of superior paper, with new Nonparel and Nonparel type, on the terms following:

DAILY, per annum, \$5.00
TRI-WEEKLY, " 3.00
WEEKLY, " 2.00

Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri Weekly payable half yearly. All Mail Subscribers will be required to pay in advance.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and inserted at the regular rates.

Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy this Prospectus. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor on any occasion.

THOS. B. STEVENSON,
W. R. LOOKER,
JAMES M. TODD.

CINCINNATI, December 22, 1846.

✂ H. B. FARRAR, at the Commonwealth office, is authorized to receive subscribers and receipt for subscriptions to the Atlas.

TAYLOR & KENNAN,

AUCTION, JOBBING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 1, East side of St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

REGULAR AUCTION OF THE STOCKS OF THE MON- TERSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and every Tuesday and Friday NIGHT, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and such other times as may be necessary to close commitments, of which due notice will be given.

Private Sales of DRY GOODS, &c., at all times.

January 1, 1847.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

On Monday Night, January 4th, 1847.

TAYLOR & KENNAN,

WOULD respectfully inform the Members of the Legislature, and the public generally, that they will commence the sale, by public Auction, the large and extensive Stock of

Books, Stationery, Cutlery, &c.,

Belonging to Messrs. WARREN & ALDRIDGE, formerly re- tailers of the issue in this city, on MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 4th, 1847, and continue from day to day until sold.

See Catalogue for each Sale.

January 1, 1847.

Frankfort Female Seminary.

UNDER THE CARE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday of February next.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.

(One half to be paid in advance.)

English branches, \$12; \$15, and \$20 00

Music, " 35 00

French, Drawing and Painting, each, " 30 00

Boarding, " 20 00

REFER TO: J. W. W. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock,

John W. Finnell, Esq., Hon. James Harlan,

Col. James Davidson, Justice Ben. Monroe,

Judge J. M. Hewitt, Hon. R. V. Owsley,

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts, and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—599-1f

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
WILL practice Law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confided to them, in any of the adjoining counties Office on St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-1f

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. McKEE, of Frankfort, will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals.
GEO. R. McKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an unfinished business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 5, 1844—701-1f

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—599-1f

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-1f

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-1f

BEN. MONROE,
HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several Courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care. April 1, 1844—599-1f

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN J. CRUTCHER & THOS. L. CRUTCHER, will practice Law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz: the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 20, 1845—695-1f

ROBERT C. McKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also, in the Washington and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1845—695-1f

LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—704-1f

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Main street and Dr. Hensley's Law office.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. F. H. Watson, adjoining John Patterson's Hat shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 25, 1846.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE.
WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9, 1846—712-1f

J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capital Square. Frankfort, April 2, 1846—707-1f

MUNSELL & CO'S.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. B. Patterson's Hat Shop, Main st.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of

Drugs,
Chemicals, Medicines,
Surgical and other Instruments,
Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,
Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c.
Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass, Glue, Shellac, Gold and Silver Leaf, Smalts, Bronzes, &c. &c. &c.
All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.
The purity and genuineness of every article warranted.
Prescriptions filled with the most scrupulous care, and with dispatch. Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.
We wish to sell for cash, our prices are very low, and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.
We have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices.
March 24, 1846—702-1f

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
W. P. LOOMIS,
HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of

Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and other Watches.
Together with a very fine assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Beads, Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Ear Rings; Medallions, Miniature Settings, Gold Guard Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Diamond Pins; Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles, with Perfect, plain and cataract Glasses; Silver Forks and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Trimmings; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purple Mounts; Steel Clasps for Reticles and Purse.
Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.
J. P. STORE, a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 17, 1846—726-1f

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE W. WALSTON.
WILL respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
Cutting done on the shortest notice.
All kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.
COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash.
Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 30, 1846—732-5m

100 KEES CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$1 65—No. 1, at \$1 65.
OCT. 14, 1846—699-1f
DOXON & GRAHAM.
No. 5, Swigert's Row.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-vf391d



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE.
No. 14, Main St., East side, 7th door above Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ALSO, Dealers in Tin-Plate, Zinc, Block-Tin, Russia and American Sheet-Iron, Wire, Ropes, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. The house has been newly fitted up, and is pleasantly located in the most business part of the city. It has, also, the advantage of two fronts, the main entrance on Fourth street, private entrance Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated.
The proprietors trust by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE & SONS.
P. E. TUTTLE.
G. P. TUTTLE.
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—738-5W&D

Pekin Tea Store,
NOS. 15 AND 17, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.
THIS Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing
CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.
The Company would respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, which will be found at all times, a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put up in a superior manner in Lead Wrappers to preserve their aroma, in 1/4, 1/2, and 1 pound packages, and 5 pound cartons. Merchants and others visiting the city to lay in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities of TEA has ever been offered in this market.
G. S. YEAZER, Agent, in Melodeon Building, Corner of Walnut and 4th streets, Cincinnati.
N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.
December 1, 1846—738-5W&D

JOHN M. OREM & Co.
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE.)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,
No. 143, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; also, Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, &c. &c.
Nov. 24, 1846—7-7W&D

Frankfort Advertisements.



Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
J. W. WINN & BROTHERS, (the former late of Nashville, Tenn.) respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will be pleased to receive orders at their house on Main Street.
From the long experience of the senior member of the firm as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor them with their business, that their garments shall be well, and still be made in a superior manner.
Frankfort, Dec. 29, 1846—742-1W&D

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.
Their stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.
They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.
We are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.
If Garments of every description in their line, cut to order, and with the least possible delay.
RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.
October 29, 1846—732-1f

BOOK BINDING,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES!
THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. A. C. KRONEN his BOOK BINDERY, and made an arrangement with Mr. WALKER H. ROSEN, to continue the business at the same place, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Kronen.
If CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, filled in any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
If BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
If Orders left at the Bindery, over Hartan & Craddock's Law Office, or at THE COMMONWEALTH PRINTING OFFICE, will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.
A. G. HODGES.
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1846—735-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Ma thews, in Frankfort, on Main street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LETCHER, Esq. Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f

Cincinnati Advertisements.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust to strict attention to the wants and comfort of Travelers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.
They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the locality of their House, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.
W. DENNISON, SR. C. B. DENNISON.
January 1, 1847

Henrie House,
BY CHAUNCEY KELSEY,
North side of 3d Street, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

WM. H. MOORE & Co.,
No. 110, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, in SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS and MUSIC BOOKS.
The Trade, Country Merchants, Schools and Colleges supplied at the lowest New York prices. Terms CASH. Jan. 1, 1847

George Cox,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, No. 89, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings: all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1847

J. F. Desilver,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 112, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books: Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books made to order.
January 1, 1847

Eggers & Wulph,
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
OFFER for sale, together with a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, warranted to be well bound and of good paper. Ruling of all kinds, neatly and promptly executed. Also, a fine lot of FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner of 3d and Walnut streets, opposite Post Office, (Old Fellows Building) Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. F. HARRISON & C. A. JUETT,
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of GENERAL ENGRAVING, such as Portraits, Historical Landscapes, and Seal Engravings, &c. &c.; Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

RAWSON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, SEALS, &c. &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.
This office has been established in the above city for the past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.
All work entrusted to this Office, will be done in CINCINNATI, and not sent to New York, or any other Eastern City, thereby saving time in transportation.
This Office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.
PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style and art.
N. B.—On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.
January 1, 1847

Wayne & Pleiss,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.
No. 230, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

A New Drug Store.
T. B. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Corner of Broadway and Congress Streets, OPPOSITE THE LOWER MARKET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs.
THE subscribers, from the very liberal patronage received from Merchants, Physicians and others in Kentucky, are induced again to make known through this medium, that they have a large and well selected stock of every thing in their line of business, purchased chiefly from the Importers in the Eastern Markets. We please ourselves to offer such inducements in GENERAL PRICES and LOW PRICES, as to insure future confidence.
We are the proprietors of the justly celebrated

Gardner's Liniment,
A popular remedy for Fresh Burns or Scalds, Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, &c. &c. Also, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Strains, Cuts, Chafes of Galls, Itch in the Eye, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.
If We manufacture PUPPY BY STEAM POWER, have it put up compactly in Bladders, which prevents it from getting hard. We sell it at the reduced price of FOUR CENTS per pound by the barrel.
JAMES S. GLASCOR & CO., Druggists,
North East Corner of Fifth and Main streets, Cincinnati. January 1, 1847

JOHN LOCKWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
No. 22, Columbia Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
* * * Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 1847

Buckeye Bell Foundry.
G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
Columbia St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, dealers in Lead, Zinc, * * * Copper, Block Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Spelter Solder, and all kinds of Brass Castings.
Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonic principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and England. Dec. 1, 1846—738-5W&D

SEED STORE,
Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.
HAVING purchased the stock and fixtures of the SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE formerly conducted by Messrs. Ely & Campbell, we have removed the same to the East part of our Warehouse, No. 35 Lower Market street, 2d door West of Sycamore, where we shall continue the business in all its various branches, as heretofore conducted by them.
Having secured the services of Mr. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of the late firm of E. & C., one of the most experienced Horticulturalists in our State, the public may rely on the purity and genuineness of all SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES, &c. coming from us.
Being Agents for the principal Nurseries contiguous to our City, we are prepared to furnish all varieties of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE ROOTS, CUTTINGS, &c. &c.
JOHN P. BARK & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 55, Lower Market street
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—7-8-5W&D

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.
JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth Street, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Seating, Ottomans, Trunks, Trunks, Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Vardrobes, Card and Centric Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.
He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Case and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashion—Spring and Common Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Transparent Window Blinds, &c. &c. all of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at his Ware Rooms and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1847

Cabinet Maker's Stock.
J. L. WAYNE,
No. 114, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DEALER IN—Hair Setting; Looking Glass Plates; Varnish; Mahogany Plank; Curled Hair; Veneers; Sofa Springs; AND HARDWARE GENERALLY.
January 1, 1847

A. McAlpin & Co's
Cabinet Furniture and Chair Ware Rooms,
No. 10, East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
All articles sold by us are warranted to be of superior quality and workmanship.—Terms moderate.
Cabinet Makers' Stock of every description always on hand as above.
January 1, 1847

S. J. JOHN,
Fashionable Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms,
Third street, between Sycamore and Main streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
S. J. keeps all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARRANTED as well made as any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.
January 1, 1847

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs.
THE subscribers have just received a large and complete assortment of new style CARPETS, to which they call the attention of the public. The stock consists as follows, viz:
Velvet Tapestry, Foreign and Domestic Brussels; Ingrain, Axminster, and 3 ply Ingrain, extra heavy; Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrain; Star Carpets; Gothic and Damask Veneerings; Extra heavy Twilled and Plain Veneerings; Latest Cotton and Loop Carpets.
A rich and beautiful assortment of all width Oil Cloth; Mattings, Piano and Table Covers; Woolen and Cotton Dockings; Table and Stair Linens; Damask and Watered Moreens; Transparent Window Shades; Also—Chenille, Wilton, Tufted and Brussels Rugs and Door Mats; White and Colored Matings; Hair Rugs, Bindings, &c. &c.
Those wishing to purchase Carpets, will please call and examine the stock for themselves, at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 170, Main street, (E. S. Swigert's old store).
Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1847 J. C. RINGWALT & CO.

John Shillito & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.
No. 12, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A LARGE and general assortment of CARPETING of all qualities, comprising Rich Tapestry and Brussels, of the best materials.
Every description of the best styles HOT-KEEPING and FURNISHING GOODS, Rich Curtains Materials and Trimmings. A splendid assortment of New Fashionable Silks, Cashmeres, Shawls, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, French Needle Work, &c. &c. all kinds of FINE DRY GOODS.
Jan. 1, 1847

F. & C. Address,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
No. 193, Main St., between 4th and 5th, Corner of Church Alley, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, such as wide Window Blind Paper colored on both sides, Vases, Chimney Screens, Velveteen Borders, &c. Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail.
January 1, 1847

Sampson, Lindley & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
EARTHEN, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 92, Main street, 3 doors below Third street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Lamps, Caskets, Waiters, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.
January 1, 1847

B. F. Greenough,
No. 106, Main Street, between Third and Fourth, Cincinnati, O.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Cornelius & Co's. Patent Solid Air Lamps, for burning Coal, Lamp Oil, Spirit of Lamp Oil, also, Candelabras, Candeliers, Astral Lamps, Britannia Ware, Chemical Oil, Spirit Gas, &c. &c.
JOHN GROVES, Agent
For B. F. GREENOUGH.
January 1, 1847

Neff & Brothers,
IMPORTERS OF CUTLERY, HARDWARE, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
Also, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes,
South West corner of Main and Second Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
January 1, 1847

A. H. Meyer,
No. 12, Main Street, six doors above Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
IMPORTER, Manufacturer, and Dealer in all kinds of Virginia and Kentucky chewing Tobacco, Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American Cigars, and all kinds of Snuff, at Wholesale.
January 1, 1847

P. Wilson & Co.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND COACH HARDWARE,
No. 91, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
KEEP constantly on hand Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather, Hog Skin Seating, Saddle Trees, Wood Hames, Pad and Morocco Skins, Springs, Axles, Damasks, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

Edward H. Mumby & Co.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 42, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
MANUFACTURERS of, and Dealers in STOCKS, SHIRTS and HOSIERY, COLLARS, BOWTIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, TIES, UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, Wholesale and Retail.
The above is not intended to enumerate all the different articles kept at this establishment, but the examination of the variety of articles in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING LINE, will be found to be attractive, extensive and full; all of which is manufactured or selected under the immediate inspection of the Proprietors. They respectfully request a call of those desiring to purchase.
January 1, 1847

Joseph S. Bates & Co.,
CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, in Hats, Caps, Furs and Hatters' Trimmings.
N. B. The highest price paid in cash for Furs.
January 1, 1847

Cheever & Parker,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND MERCHANT TAILORS of Kentucky, to their complete assortment of Goods in the above line, to which they are constantly adding supplies of the newest and most desirable Goods, as follows:
BROAD CLOTHS—English, French, German and American of the various colors, shades and qualities.
BEAVER CLOTHS AND COATINGS—of the latest styles.
DOE-SKINS—French and German 2 1/2 and 4 Black Elastic, American Black and French Doe-skins and Cassimeres, of the best make.
SATINETS—Black, Blue, Drab, Oxford and Cadet Mixed and Fancy.
JEANS—Blue, Cadet and Green Mixed.
TWEEDS—3 1/2 and 4 Brown, Gold Red and Fancy Mixed.
VESTINGS—in large variety—Velvet, Satin, Cashmere, Valencia, &c. &c. of the latest styles.
Haukerdicks, Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—a complete assortment of all kinds.
CHEEVER & PARKER,
No. 35, Pearl street, Cincinnati, O.
January 1, 1847

Philosophical Instruments.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors from his friends and patrons, notifies them, that he still continues the Manufacture of SCHOOL APPARATUS GENERALLY, such as Astronomical, Geometrical, Electro Magnetic Machines for Medical and experimental purposes; Surveyor's Compasses, best construction; Theodolites; Engineer's Levels; Mathematical Instruments; Scales, &c. &c. Repairs attended to promptly.
JAMES FOSTER, Jr.,
West side of Walnut street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1847

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Daily Eastern and Western Express.
GREENE & CO.,
Connecting at Baltimore with ADAMS & CO'S Eastern Expresses.

ARE NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE through from Boston to Cincinnati and Louisville, in SEVEN DAYS from NEW YORK, or FIVE from PHILADELPHIA to CINCINNATI, sending Boxes, Bales or Packages of any size or weight through in this short time.
Through receipts will be furnished for all Goods left at the Offices of ADAMS & CO., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or GREENE & CO., Baltimore, marked "Packages Greene & Co's Express."
If Packages sent to any part of the East, South or West, Having an Agent in New Orleans, packages will be sent to any point on the Rio Grande.
If Goods for Frankfort, Lexington, and Kentucky River, will be forwarded from Cincinnati without delay.
If Packages going East, if sent to their Agent here, will meet with prompt attention.
No. 10, Commercial Row, foot of Main st., Cincinnati.
January 1, 1847

Forwarding Merchants.
THE subscribers will give particular attention, and quick despatch to all Goods marked and consigned to their care, at low rates of charges.
GREENE & CO.,
Pratt Street Depot, Baltimore

REFERENCES:—J. Watson & Co., Frankfort.
A. & R. Buchanan, Louisville.
George W. Sanford, Louisville.
J. D. & C. Jones, Cincinnati.
S. A. Jones, New Orleans.
John P. Agnew, Cumberland.
Forsyth & Baker, Wheeling.
Shure & Steele, Baltimore.
S. A. JONES, Agent, for the FOUR DAYS LINE, and will give through receipts for Goods from Baltimore to Wheeling.
Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1847

Forwarding.
THE subscriber will give particular attention, and quick despatch to any Goods consigned to his care, at low rates of charges.
No. 10, Commercial Row, foot of Main street, Cincinnati.
REFERENCES:—J. Watson & Co., Frankfort.
J. D. & C. Jones, Cincinnati.
A. & R. Buchanan, Louisville.
Geo. W. Sanford, Louisville.
Forsyth & Baker, Wheeling.
Dickinson & Co., Cumberland.
Jno. T. Agnew, Greene & Co., Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1847

J. S. Chenoweth & Co.,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 13, Front street, East of Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
REFERENCES:—The Merchants of Louisville.
Dick & Hill, New Orleans.
Hewitt, Hagan & Co., New Orleans.
Fellows, Johnson & Co., New York.
Mygatt, Conkling & Co., New York.
Heron, Lees & Co., Memphis.
J. W. Paxton, Wheeling.
Joshua Lawrence & Co., Cincinnati.
Joshua Trench, Esq., Philadelphia.
Goldman & Steg, St. Louis.
F. M. A. Owen, St. Louis.
Blain & Tompkins, St. Louis.
A. S. Sweninger & Co., St. Louis.
Lewis, Hutchinson & Co., Pittsburgh.
January 1, 1847

Wholesale Dry Goods House.
REEVES, WOODRUFF & TREVINO,
130, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.
DRY GOODS by the Piece or Package, at PRIVATE SALE on the most favorable terms.
AUCTION SALES,
Of consigned Goods, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
January 1, 1847

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No. 19, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
KEEPING a large stock on hand and constantly changing by almost daily arrivals of fresh Goods, and selling them for cash and undoubted credits, full as low as they can be purchased of any Jobber East and brought out.
We respectfully ask the Kentuckians to give us a call.
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January 1, 1847

A. B. ADAMS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Charles McKinnell & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN BAILEY.)
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Main and Columbia Streets, CINCINNATI, Ohio.
January 1, 1847